

Kalugin's subsequent retelling of his story has not changed in any significant detail, with the exception of dates, 1978 versus 1976 versus 1968. He appeared on a New Zealand broadcast of "60 Minutes" with others who claim the Soviets interrogated American POWs in Vietnam or transported them to unknown locations in the Soviet Union. Kalugin adamantly states that he knows of no Americans who were taken out of Indochina to the Soviet Union or elsewhere.

A 2 January 1992 Associated Press report stated that Kalugin was tentatively planning to meet with members of the newly-formed Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs and discuss his allegations. USG officials contacted Kalugin in Moscow to confirm this as well as to confirm the name of the KGB team leader which was mentioned in the news report. Kalugin stated he was planning to travel to Atlanta on 8 January and on to Washington later. He expressed "surprise" that the USG was so strongly interested in his recent statements, particularly since he has added nothing new to his original claims. He did confirm the identity of the KGB team leader, adding that the interrogator was intending to go public with his own story; he was writing a book. Kalugin did say he would try to connect the interrogator and U.S. representatives before the man went public.

The State Department, Defense Department and Defense Intelligence Agency are developing a proposal to send a team of interviewers to go to Atlanta to talk to Kalugin about his claims before he becomes openly available to the media.

CONCLUSION: There is no hard evidence to substantiate the claims of Kalugin and others who allege that Soviets interrogated American POWs in Vietnam during or after the war. Numerous leads have been developed in the former Soviet Union, London, Israel, New Zealand, and elsewhere that address this particular subset of the POW/MIA issue.

JERRY MOONEY TALKING POINTS

First notice of Jerry Mooney:

- Sworn affidavit in Smith/McIntire case (1985).
- Affidavit described Mooney's duties as NSA analyst.
- * Tracked Vietnamese communications regarding PW treatment/policies.
- Discussed EC47 shootdown (Cressman case).
- * Extensive DIA investigation and analysis of case previously presented to Congress.
- Affidavit spoke only of list of 300 PWs.
- No mention of any movement of PWs to Moscow, China, or elsewhere.
- Mooney swore testimony before closed session of Senate Veteran Affairs Committee on 28-30 January 1986.
- Again, no mention of Moscow bound movement of U.S. PWs.
- Mooney appeared in BBC broadcast "We Can Keep You Forever" 1986.

DIA queried NSA to review all intercepts that specifically mention "American prisoners being moved" as well as any reference to "Americans being moved" during period 1975-1979.

NSA identified 18 documents using these key words.

- None pertain to any American prisoners or otherwise being moved to Moscow, or China.
- All 18 documents explainable. (Copies maintained in DIA files).
- Classified statement prepared by NSA in response to Mooney's allegations.

DIA analyst scheduled to meet with NSA officials Friday morning to review again Agency documents pertaining to Mooney and his allegations.

NOTE: Terry Minarcin, alleged former NSA analyst, claims to have seen evidence that U.S. PWs were moved to Moscow in 1977-78 time frame. This is the first time he has appeared on the PW-MIA scene. Minarcin's access, clearances, and duties will also be examined by DIA analyst while at NSA.

RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS BY MR. JERRY MOONEY REGARDING POW/MIAs

Mr. Jerry Mooney, a former National Security Agency (NSA) analyst, has asserted over the years that NSA and the U.S. Government has or had intelligence information that proves the existence of American prisoners of war left behind in Southeast Asia after the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam in 1973. Additionally, he has claimed that a portion of these men, those with special technical or intelligence knowledge, were transported to locations outside of Vietnam, specifically to the Soviet Union and China.

Mr. Mooney first claimed that he had significant information pertaining to the status and fate of American POWs in 1985 when he presented an affidavit in the case of Smith, et al v. Reagan, et al. In his affidavit, he stated that as an analyst with NSA, he was responsible for reviewing intercepted North Vietnamese communications and messages relating to the command, control and operations of North Vietnamese units operating throughout Indochina. A portion of the intercepts discussed the handling and transportation of captured enemy prisoners. Mr. Mooney claimed that analysis of these intercepts enabled him to compile a list of over 300 names of U.S. POWs who were under North Vietnamese control. He alleged that less than five percent of those on his list returned to U.S. control during Operation Homecoming in 1973. A review of NSA documents revealed that the signal intelligence to which Mr. Mooney had access, did not contain the type of information he claimed it did. Furthermore, his court affidavit made no mention of any Americans being transported to the Soviet Union or China.

Mr. Mooney specifically mentioned an incident involving the crash of an EC47Q aircraft in Laos. He claimed radio intercepts indicated that several Americans from this crash had been captured alive and moved to a location in southern North Vietnam. Mr. Mooney stated he personally wrote the message that concluded that these men were captured, that they were indeed Americans, and that they had been transported to North Vietnam. Subsequent analysis of the incident revealed that Mr. Mooney's conclusions were based on several arbitrary and unsupported assumptions and conjecture. The fact was the intercept did not mention the nationality or final disposition of the airmen. Statements by the rescue team who investigated the crash shortly after the incident indicated they had seen evidence that no one had survived.

Mr. Mooney next appeared before a meeting of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee in 1986. He reasserted the same claims mentioned in his affidavit. Again, no mention of Americans being transported to other countries.

In 1987, Mr. Mooney was interviewed for a BBC broadcast of We Can Keep You Forever concerning his allegations that the U.S. left behind over 300 American POWs. Mr. Mooney recapitulated his statements of the 300 POWs left after the war but no more was said.

However, by 1989, with the publication of the book Kiss the Boys Goodbye, the allegations made by Mr. Mooney had significantly changed. An "affidavit" by him published in the book's index asserted that certain POWs, mentioned by name, had been captured and categorized by the Vietnamese as "manna from Lenin, MB-Moscow Bound." He claimed that some of these "Moscow bound" prisoners were survivors from the EC47Q crash previously discussed. Other persons have since made the same assertions, using Mr. Mooney's statements as the foundation for

their own "research" and are increasingly more vocal in their accusations of Soviet collusion with the Vietnamese in the treatment of American prisoners during the war.

The U.S. Government has never had any indications, from any source, that American prisoners of war were left behind in Southeast Asia after 1973, or that Americans were transported out of Southeast Asia to another location. Access to previously closed KGB archives may be possible due to the changing political relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Efforts are underway to determine the possibility of KGB archival review in regards to possible movement of American POWs to the Soviet Union or elsewhere and the extent to which Soviets participated in the handling of U.S. prisoners during the war.